AMENDMENTS

In the claims:

Claims 1-15 (Cancelled).

16. **(Currently Amended)** A method for directing the biodistribution of a drug that binds to a protein target, wherein the drug is directed to an intracellular space upon administration to a **mammalian** host, said method comprising:

administering to said mammalian host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule having a molecular weight that does not exceed about 5000 daltons consisting of a drug moiety comprising said drug or an active derivative thereof and a targeting moiety to an intracellular biodistribution modulating protein optionally joined by a linking group, wherein said drug moiety binds to a protein target and **said targeting moiety has an affinity for its intracellular biodistribution modulating protein of at least about 10^{-4} M, and wherein** said bifunctional molecule has a modulated biodistribution upon administration to said **mammalian** host as compared to a free drug control;

to direct said biodistribution of said drug upon administration to said host to an intracellular space as compared to a free drug control.

17. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule exhibits enhanced efficacy upon administration to said **mammalian** host as compared to a free drug control.

18. **(Currently Amended)** The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule exhibits reduced toxicity upon administration to said **mammalian** host as compared to a free drug control.

Claims 19 - 21. (Cancelled)

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22. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule comprises a linking group.

23. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 16, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

24. **(Currently Amended)** A method for targeting a drug to an intracellular site of a mammalian host, said method comprising:

administering to said mammalian host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule ~~comprising~~ **consisting of** a drug moiety and a targeting moiety optionally joined by a linking group, wherein said drug **moiety** and targeting **moiety** ~~moieties~~ bind to intracellular proteins and **said targeting moiety has an affinity for its intracellular protein of at least about 10^{-4} M, and wherein** said bifunctional molecule exhibits a modulated biodistribution upon administration to a mammalian host as compared to a free drug control;

to target said drug to an intracellular site of a mammalian host.

25. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 24, wherein said bifunctional molecule comprises a linking group.

26. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 24, wherein said bifunctional molecule does not include a linking group.

Claims 27-29. (Canceled)

30. **(Currently Amended)** In a method of administering a drug to a host in need of said drug, the improvement comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule having a molecular weight that does not exceed about 5000 daltons **and** consisting of said drug

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moiety comprising said drug or a derivative thereof covalently linked, either directly or through an optional linking group, to a targeting moiety that binds to an intracellular biodistribution modulating protein, wherein said drug moiety binds to an intracellular protein **and said targeting moiety has an affinity for its intracellular biodistribution modulating protein of at least about 10^{-4} M**.

31. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 30, wherein said host is a mammalian host.

32. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 31, wherein said mammalian host is human.

33. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 30, wherein said drug is a small molecule.

34. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 30, wherein said targeting moiety binds to an endogenous biodistribution modulating protein.

Claim 35. (Cancelled)

36. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 34, wherein said endogenous biodistribution modulating protein is an intracellular protein.

Claims 37-38 (Cancelled)

39. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 16, wherein said targeting moiety is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand.

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40. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 39, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP or cyclophilin.

41. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 40, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP.

42. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 41, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is selected from the group consisting of FK506 and rapamycin.

43. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 39, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for a cyclophilin.

44. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 43, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a cyclosporin.

45. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 24, wherein said targeting moiety is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand.

46. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 45, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP or cyclophilin.

47. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 46, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP.

48. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 47, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is selected from the group consisting of FK506 and rapamycin.

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49. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 46, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for a cyclophilin.

50. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 49, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a cyclosporin.

51. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 30, wherein said targeting moiety is a peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand.

52. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 51, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP or cyclophilin.

53. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 52, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for an FKBP.

54. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 53, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is selected from the group consisting of FK506 and rapamycin.

55. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 53, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a ligand for a cyclophilin.

56. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 55, wherein said peptidyl-prolyl isomerase ligand is a cyclosporin.

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